

TROY ON THE RACK

Damaging Evidence Against the Hobos.

TATROE IDENTIFIES HIM

The Wounded Officer Tells the Story of the Assault and Other Witnesses Sustain His Testimony.

The examination of Ed Troy was begun in police court yesterday afternoon. Fred Maynard appeared as Troy's attorney. Patrolman Tatroe was the first witness, and on being questioned by Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Malcomb again positively identified Ed Troy, who was in the court room, as the man who had thrown the stone which made the cut on the left temple.

About an hour and a half before the assault he was called at a saloon near the corner of Second and Veto streets where Officer Pomeroy was engaged with a crowd that Thompson claimed had robbed him of \$4.75. At about 11 o'clock he heard a voice coming from the corner of Veto and Second streets calling for "help." He at once proceeded to the corner and found two men engaged in a fight. He testified to separating them, and of one breaking away and the assault upon him.

When he arrived at the fight there were two men on the ground, and he took them apart, and put them under arrest. He could see their faces, but didn't know as he could identify either of them. Just as he was putting handcuffs on his prisoner he was struck on the top of the head with a stone. A minute after he heard some one say, "I'll kill you," and recognized Troy, who was standing about four feet away, with a stone in his hand. After he was hit by the stone held by Troy to remember nothing until he came to his senses at his box where Patrolman Pomeroy had taken him. Mr. Maynard submitted him to a very severe examination.

Several other witnesses were sworn, but their testimony was materially the same as that of Tatroe. The examination was adjourned until June 23.

The examination of the other hobo charged with robbing an officer was on trial in police court. Only one witness was sworn and the case was adjourned until June 14. The bail in the case of Powers and O'Donnell was reduced to \$100.

Inspected the Sidewalk.

The case of Isabella Van Dyke, which was on trial in the superior court yesterday, attracted considerable interest, as it is deemed a test case. Mrs. Van Dyke claims to have been injured by a defective sidewalk in front of the residence of Mrs. Robert Brown, No. 321 North Ionia street. Portions of the stringers of the walk were brought into court as evidence, and court adjourned to give the jury an opportunity to inspect the walk personally.

He's After John.

Calvin C. Cogswell swore out a warrant yesterday in Justice Brown's court for the arrest of John Doe, charged with taking a boat from its moorings on Park lake June 9. Boys in that vicinity are causing much annoyance by stealing boats and an effort will be made to apprehend the guilty parties.

Affirmed the Decision.

The supreme court yesterday affirmed the decision of the superior court in the McDowell street appeal case. Taggart, Woodcock and Gannon and ex-Judge Hatch appeared for the appellants, who were Messrs. Widom and Luce Bros.

Will Sue the City?

Deputy Game Warden Davies has given notice that he will at once institute suit against the supervisors of Kent county unless they take immediate steps toward building a fish chute in Grand river.

Police Court Notes.

Jacob Vandewater and John Brandt, two tramps, were sent to jail for thirty days each in default of \$5 fine, each with costs divided.

August Shuman, a truant, was referred to County Agent Hathaway, who will report June 13.

Court Notes.

Only one new suit was begun in court yesterday. Mr. Anderson sued Gilbert B. Anderson for divorce, the grounds were suppressed.

LAW AND LAWYERS.

Superior Court.

Isabella Van Dyke vs. City of Grand Rapids, in chancery, trial resumed.

Circuit Court—Part I.

John Powers vs. Edwin E. Jackson, assumpsit; verdict for plaintiff of \$5 and costs.

John H. Colleton vs. Henrietta Walker, assumpsit; order staying execution until motion for relaxation of costs is determined, the balance due on judgment having been paid into court.

Park Brothers & Co. vs. Frank Sokup and John Horowitz, assumpsit; proceedings stayed twenty days.

Elizabeth M. Winegard vs. John E. Powers, trespass on the case.

Circuit Court—Part II.

Gustie M. Thompson vs. Ira A. Hayes, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff of \$118.50 and costs.

Eberhardt Cordes vs. Amelia Kruse, assumpsit; continued over term.

A VILLAGE SCHOOL HOUSE.

Common Sense Notice Applied to the Housing of Young Men.

[By the American Free Association.]

This two room village school house is situated in a picturesque and simple style of design. In the location of a school house more regard should be paid to the points of the compass than to the lot lines, for light

is one of the essentials, and more regard should be given to getting the building in the best position for sunlight and light than to getting it into conformity with other buildings on the street.

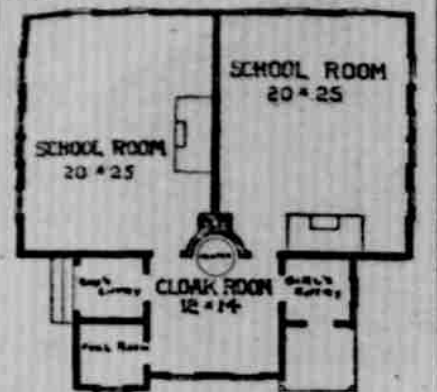
As the school is to be used as a day school, it should be so constructed as to

some a greater air of solidity and permanence than is usually reflected in one frame building. This has been obtained greatly by the use of shingles for the outside walls.

The schoolrooms are planned to seat forty pupils each, using double desks. Separate side entrances are furnished for boys and girls, leading from a common cloakroom respectively to the boys and girls' yards. While these are not absolutely necessary and the building would not be incomplete without them, important and useful features are gained; a direct communication with each yard is obtained, and if there are properly fenced there is no communicating of sexes as there would be if a common entrance were used.

The schoolrooms are intended to be wainscoted to a height of 4½ feet with yellow pine, with moulded cap. Blackboard space is provided on the wall dividing the two rooms, and here the wainscoting should not extend above 3 ft. 8 in. from the floor, and should have a chalk tray instead of cap molding as above. The heating is accomplished by a steam boiler placed in an alcove of the cloakroom. Around this is an 8 inch brick wall, in which are set registers for each schoolroom. The fuel room opens off the left of the cloakroom. Ventilation is secured by vent chambers each side of smoke flue in the chimney.

The interior finish is of yellow pine with hard oil finish. The floors are laid with 1 inch plank, then covered with



FLOOR PLAN.

deafening felt, and on this the top floor is laid of narrow 1½ inch yellow pine mill worked plank, free from knots, sap, shakes, splits and all other defects; all joints are finally planed to a smooth surface.

Constructionally the building is of the best with only first class materials. The outside walls are of 2½ inch stud 12 inches from centers, with diagonal sheathing and manilla building paper, covered with best cyprus shingles. A projection of the front gable furnishes a position for the bell. The timber frame is 8x10, 12x10, rafters, 2x4. Ceilings, 13½ feet for schoolrooms and 9½ feet for cloakroom and entries. This school house may be built for \$2,300, including foundation and heater.

GEO. W. PAYNE.

American Agriculture Prosperous.

The agricultural class develops some special considerations. It may be asked, if farming is not profitable, why do crops increase? If market gardening is not profitable, why does the product increase in quantity and in value? If farmers do not prosper, why is it that there is a constantly increasing demand for labor on farms at wages that are much higher than they were ten or twenty years ago, to meet which demand for farm labor there is no sufficient supply?

I anticipate the language of the mortgage, but about that we are beginning to have data sufficient for a true solution. It is not true that the farmers, taken as a body, especially in the west, are oppressed with heavy mortgages. The reverse is true. Let it suffice to refer to the special census bulletin giving statistics of farm lands and mortgages in Illinois. In this return, compiled by Mr. John S. Lord (whose reputation is well known to every one dealing with statistics) and by Mr. George K. Holmes, a separation is made between mortgaged acres and mortgaged lots. Dealing with mortgaged acres as a representative of mortgaged farms, we find that the percentage of the mortgage upon the true valuation of all farms taxed in Illinois was only 18.27.

Less than one-half of the farms in Illinois are subject to any mortgage, the percentage of the total number of taxed acres, represented by the number of mortgaged acres being only 30.78. Dealing with the mortgaged acres only, the average of the mortgage to the true valuation is but 42.27 per cent. If therefore appears that much less than one-half of the farms of Illinois are subjected to a mortgage, and the average mortgage upon that part inumbered by debt is less than one-half its specific value. This official statement confirms the judgment which I had formed from data secured in a much less adequate manner from other states.—Edward Atkinson in Forum.

Protection Benefits Whom?

Every man, woman and child in the country.

There are no unprotected trades. Those so called, the build up trades for example, have absolutely prohibitive protection.

You cannot import cellars or houses to drive the mason or carpenter out of employment.

Tariff protection is intended merely to do for glass blowers and wool growers what nature has done for the mason and the carpenter.

But even in tariff protection all the other classes are interested.

For whom does it protect?

The farmer, the manufacturer and the mill hand may be more directly benefited, but the good results of our protective tariff reach all.

Where would the lawyer and doctor get their generous fees if clients and patients were out of work or received free trade wages?

Where would the merchant, the clerk, the bookkeeper, the stenographer, the typewriter and even the office boy make a living if there were no customers with well filled purses?

And if the professional man or merchant could not build or rent the roomy home or store or office, where would the mason, the carpenter and the painter get his four and five dollars per day?

How would the engineer, the fireman, the conductor and the brakeman fare if no money could be afforded for passenger and freight transportation?

And yet they tell us that only about 5 per cent of our labor and industry is protected. The 95 per cent, they say, is taxed to protect the 5 per cent. But they are just 95 per cent out of the way. American Economists.

A Good Way to Do It.

Report comes from London of the discovery of the cheese as an article of food for man as well as beast. The cheese is certainly less than any other food. —Yonkers Statesman.

CLUBBED BY A COP

Officer Fitzpatrick Strikes Adrian Hyboer,

CUTTING HIS HEAD OPEN

The Injured Man May Die From the Effects of the Assault—Was the Officer Drunk?

As the result of Patrolman Fitzpatrick's recent bout with a crowd on West Leonard street, Adrian Hyboer, a Hollander, aged about 21 years, is lying in a critical condition. He was with a crowd of boys who infested that portion of the west side lying near the crossing of West Fulton street and the railroad track, where they have a club house.

Patrolman Spring, who was duty in that locality, reported to headquarters on the evening of May 30 that the crowd was getting noisy, and Fitzpatrick was detailed to go over in citizen's clothes and, if possible, restore quiet. He found the crowd composed mostly of boys and young men, in the club house, drinking beer, and not knowing him to be an officer, they asked him to drink, which he refused, but by others who were present, he was freely. The crowd again became noisy and the officer told them they must be quiet, whereupon Hyboer said, "Oh! I don't know whether we will or not." Fitzpatrick then told them he was an officer and Hyboer replied, "Well, then I guess we'll be quiet." As Hyboer was intoxicated, Fitzpatrick placed him under arrest, and with the help of Officer Spring, took him to No. 9 engine house, at the corner of West Fulton and Quarry streets. On the way down the engine attempted to take the prisoner away from the officer, and Hyboer received some severe blows on the head from Fitzpatrick's billy. What occurred after reaching the engine house is told by the men on duty there. Their statements, made to a reporter for THE HERALD, is practically as follows:

After reaching the engine house Hyboer was put under guard in the office and Fitzpatrick danced around the room like a crazy or an exceedingly intoxicated man, waving his billy in one hand and revolver in the other, saying, "Clear out, or I'll shoot every dom way of you, so I will." Hyboer was arraigned in police court and paid \$10 fine and costs, amounting in all to \$11.55. The next day he returned to work in the Grand Rapids School Furniture company's factory, where he is employed, but was obliged to give up and return home. Soon after erysipelas set in, and it was feared his life could not be saved. He was attended by Dr. J. Poposky, who dressed the wounds and is at his bedside daily. Hyboer's head and face are swelled to nearly double their natural size, his eyes being completely closed. Last Thursday night his fever ran as high as 104 degrees, and he was so violent that it was necessary to hold him in bed. At present he is slightly better, but is still in a critical condition. Dr. Poposky says that Hyboer's present dangerous condition is due to the hammering received from Fitzpatrick.

THE COST OF CLOTHING.

Ready made clothes no dearer in the United States than in other countries. To the EDITOR—A neighbor of ours who went to England last summer says that a suit of clothes which cost \$15 in this country, cost fifty dollars in that country. Of course he is a free trader. Can you inform me whether this statement is true? G. W. B.

Ready made clothing of a substantial quality, such as is worn by well to do working people, is as cheap in the United States as it is anywhere in the world. Tailor made clothing, which is probably the kind that the neighbor of our correspondent has in mind (since he is wealthier enough to travel to Europe) is dearer in this country than in England, although the difference in cost is not nearly so great as 300 per cent. American wages are twice and three times as high as wages in England, and as hand labor is the chief factor in clothing that is made to order, it is natural that this clothing should be dearer. But working people can clothe themselves as cheaply and as well in the United States as the working people of England or any other country. In this statement we are borne out by the reports of United States consuls who have made this a special subject of investigation.

E. E. Kane, former consul at Tunstall, England, says: "In view of these figures, what becomes of the constantly repeated assertion that the cost of living to the workman in the United States is double what it is in England? The truth is that the only item in which there is any considerable advantage in the workman's cost of living in this country is in the matter of rent. In plain clothing for men, women and children there is scarcely any advantage, if indeed there is any at all. As good a suit of clothes can be purchased in that city (Chicago) for ten dollars as can be obtained in this country for the same money."

J. Schoenhof, consul at the same place during the administration of Grover Cleveland, and an enthusiastic free trader, says:

"Everything made to order in the way of clothing, except shirts perhaps, is considerably cheaper here, while machine made or factory made goods show disappearing differences only. In work-manship and finish I find corresponding articles of the wholesale process of manufacture superior in the United States. This is true of clothing as well as of collars, cuffs and like articles."

These statements prove pretty conclusively, we think, that the price of good ready made clothing is no higher in this country than in England. After all, however, the question of price is not the most important. The real point to be considered is: Does a given amount of labor here purchase more clothing than the same labor will purchase elsewhere? And judged by this standard the American laborer is far more comfortably, cheaply and neatly dressed than the laborer of England or any other country.

Free Trade Periods.

Free trade has had five periods of relative prevalence in the history of the United States—4, a, there have been five distinctly marked periods when foreign competing imports have been freer than at any other time to enter our ports, to the subversion and overthrow of domestic competing industries. These were:

First—The colonial period, ending with the opening of the tea in Boston harbor, and the battle of Lexington in 1773. The British parliament forbade us by law to manufacture, in order that they might monopolize our market. This chiefly impelled us toward the war for independence.

Second—The "peace under confederation" period from 1783 to 1789, when no national duties on imports existed. This chiefly impelled us to adopt the federal constitution.

Third—The period of the so called reciprocity treaty with England in 1816 to 1824, culminating in the financial crisis of 1817-19.

Fourth—The compromise tariff period of 1833 to 1842, including the unparalleled crisis of 1836-9.

Fifth—The Walker tariff period of 1846 to 1857, intensified by the further reduction in 1857 and thus prolonged to March 2, 1861. This period was marked by a general poverty or "hard times" crisis, setting in in the summer of 1854, continuing into a bankruptcy and non-payment crisis in 1855, which caused a mercantile bankruptcy crisis in England in 1856, and this reacting produced the bank crisis in America in 1857, after which the country struggled on in a pauperized condition until 1861.

Without a single exception, our every approach to free trade brought disaster, particularly to farmers and working people.

Do we want any more of it?—American Economist.

Two Handsome Buildings.

ONE IS TO BE THE HOME OF CHICAGO'S PUBLIC LIBRARY—Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

Chicago is soon to have a magnificent public library. The preliminary estimates make the probable cost of the building \$1,000,000, and inasmuch as it is to occupy the entire block bounded by Michigan avenue, Randolph and Washington streets, it is by no means improbable that even a larger sum may be required to complete the structure. The location selected is thoroughly central. The building will be a parallelogram, with rectangular spaces which will afford light and ventilation. About

these the center rooms are to be built. The "roof" of the exterior of the library was suggested by the ruins of the old gate between the Greek and Roman cities of Athens, which dates back to the time of Emperor Hadrian.

The structure will be about 100 feet high. The base will be of granite, and the rest of the exterior of Indiana blue stone. No steel or other corrosive metal will be used, as it is intended that the building shall endure for centuries. The roof will be surmounted by a stone balustrade, and will have a slight pitch toward a water "valley" in the center to relieve its practical features. There is to be no attempt at elaborate ornamentation, but whatever covering or other form of decoration shall be decided upon will be done in the most thorough manner. There will be an entire absence of the "gingerbread" work which prevails to such a great extent nowadays. The general tone of the building will be classic.

The interior will be conveniently and judiciously arranged with a view to economizing space. The basement will be occupied by mechanical appliances for providing heat and electric light. The first floor will be given up to the main delivery, cataloguing and stock rooms, and the offices of the librarian, secretary and superintendent of delivery. At the north end of this floor will be the memorial hall and assembly room of the G. A. R. The top floor is to be used for the reading and reference rooms, although a portion will be mezzanine and used as private studies and committee rooms. The building will be as nearly fireproof as human ingenuity can make it. It is to be divided by fireproof walls into separate sections, so that flames may be confined to the portion of the library in which they break out, thus making it impossible for any great comparative damage to be done.

This is not a private institution, but the regular public library of the city of Chicago. It will have two distinct departments—one for reference and the other for circulation. A feature which might be copied with advantage by all public libraries is the delivery system, by means of which patrons may leave their cards in the morning at any one of

the center rooms are to be built. The "roof" of the exterior of the library was suggested by the ruins of the old gate between the Greek and Roman cities of Athens, which dates back to the time of Emperor Hadrian.

The structure will be about 100 feet high. The base will be of granite, and the rest of the exterior of Indiana blue stone. No steel or other corrosive metal will be used, as it is intended that the building shall endure for centuries. The roof will be surmounted by a stone balustrade, and will have a slight pitch toward a water "valley" in the center to relieve its practical features. There is to be no attempt at elaborate ornamentation, but whatever covering or other form of decoration shall be decided upon will be done in the most thorough manner. There will be an entire absence of the "gingerbread" work which prevails to such a great extent nowadays. The general tone of the building will be classic.

The interior will be conveniently and judiciously arranged with a view to economizing space. The basement will be occupied by mechanical appliances for providing heat and electric light. The first floor will be given up to the main delivery, cataloguing and stock rooms, and the offices of the librarian, secretary and superintendent of delivery. At the north end of this floor will be the memorial hall and assembly room of the G. A. R. The top floor is to be used for the reading and reference rooms, although a portion will be mezzanine and used as private studies and committee rooms. The building will be as nearly fireproof as human ingenuity can make it. It is to be divided by fireproof walls into separate sections, so that flames may be confined to the portion of the library in which they break out, thus making it impossible for any great comparative damage to be done.

This is not a private institution, but the regular public library of the city of Chicago. It will have two distinct departments—one for reference and the other for circulation. A feature which might be copied with advantage by all public libraries is the delivery system, by means of which patrons may leave their cards in the morning at any one of

the center rooms are to be built. The "roof" of the exterior of the library was suggested by the ruins of the old gate between the Greek and Roman cities of Athens, which dates back to the time of Emperor Hadrian.

The structure will be about 100 feet high. The base will be of granite, and the rest of the exterior of Indiana blue stone. No steel or other corrosive metal will be used, as it is intended that the building shall endure for centuries. The roof will be surmounted by a stone balustrade, and will have a slight pitch toward a water "valley" in the center to relieve its practical features. There is to be no attempt at elaborate ornamentation, but whatever covering or other form of decoration shall be decided upon will be done in the most thorough manner. There will be an entire absence of the "gingerbread" work which prevails to such a great extent nowadays. The general tone of the building will be classic.

The interior will be conveniently and judiciously arranged with a view to economizing space. The basement will be occupied by mechanical appliances for providing heat and electric light. The first floor will be given up to the main delivery, cataloguing and stock rooms, and the offices of the librarian, secretary and superintendent of delivery. At the north end of this floor will be the memorial hall and assembly room of the G. A. R. The top floor is to be used for the reading and reference rooms, although a portion will be mezzanine and used as private studies and committee rooms. The building will be as nearly fireproof as human ingenuity can make it. It is to be divided by fireproof walls into separate sections, so that flames may be confined to the portion of the library in which they break out, thus making it impossible for any great comparative damage to be done.

This is not a private institution, but the regular public library of the city of Chicago. It will have two distinct departments—one for reference and the other for circulation. A feature which might be copied with advantage by all public libraries is the delivery system, by means of which patrons may leave their cards in the morning at any one of

the center rooms are to be built. The "roof" of the exterior of the library was suggested by the ruins of the old gate between the Greek and Roman cities of Athens, which dates back to the time of Emperor Hadrian.

The structure will be about 100 feet high. The base will be of granite, and the rest of the exterior of Indiana blue stone. No steel or other corrosive metal will be used, as it is intended that the building shall endure for centuries. The roof will be surmounted by a stone balustrade, and will have a slight pitch toward a water "valley" in the center to relieve its practical features. There is to be no attempt at elaborate ornamentation, but whatever covering or other form of decoration shall be decided upon will be done in the most thorough manner. There will be an entire absence of the "gingerbread" work which prevails to such a great extent nowadays. The general tone of the building will be classic.

The interior will be conveniently and judiciously arranged with a view to economizing space. The basement will be occupied by mechanical appliances for providing heat and electric light. The first floor will be given up to the main delivery, cataloguing and stock rooms, and the offices of the librarian, secretary and superintendent of delivery. At the north end of this floor will be the memorial hall and assembly room of the G. A. R. The top floor is to be used for the reading and reference rooms, although a portion will be mezzanine and used as private studies and committee rooms. The building will be as nearly fireproof as human ingenuity can make it. It is to be divided by fireproof walls into separate sections, so that flames may be confined to the portion of the library in which they break out, thus making it impossible for any great comparative damage to be done.

This is not a private institution, but the regular public library of the city of Chicago. It will have two distinct departments—one for reference and the other for circulation. A feature which might be copied with advantage by all public libraries is the delivery system, by means of which patrons may leave their cards in the morning at any one of

the center rooms are to be built. The "roof" of the exterior of the library was suggested by the ruins of the old gate between the Greek and Roman cities of Athens, which dates back to the time of Emperor Hadrian.

The structure will be about 100 feet high. The base will be of granite, and the rest of the exterior of Indiana blue stone. No steel or other corrosive metal will be used, as it is intended that the building shall endure for centuries. The roof will be surmounted by a stone balustrade, and will have a slight pitch toward a water "valley" in the center to relieve its practical features. There is to be no attempt at elaborate ornamentation, but whatever covering or other form of decoration shall be decided upon will be done in the most thorough manner. There will be an entire absence of the "gingerbread" work which prevails to such a great extent nowadays. The general tone of the building will be classic.

The interior will be conveniently and judiciously arranged with a view to economizing space. The basement will be occupied by mechanical appliances for providing heat and electric light. The first floor will be given up to the main delivery, cataloguing and stock rooms, and the offices of the librarian, secretary and superintendent of delivery. At the north end of this floor will be the memorial hall and assembly room of the G. A. R. The top floor is to be used for the reading and reference rooms, although a portion will be mezzanine and used as private studies and committee rooms. The building will be as nearly fireproof as human ingenuity can make it. It is to be divided by fireproof walls into separate sections, so that flames may be confined to the portion of the library in which they break out, thus making it impossible for any great comparative damage to be done.

This is not a private institution, but the regular public library of the city of Chicago. It will have two distinct departments—one for reference and the other for circulation. A feature which might be copied with advantage by all public libraries is the delivery system, by means of which patrons may leave their cards in the morning at any one of

the center rooms are to be built. The "roof" of the exterior of the library was suggested by the ruins of the old gate between the Greek and Roman cities of Athens, which dates back to the time of Emperor Hadrian.

The structure will be about 100 feet high. The base will be of granite, and the rest of the exterior of Indiana blue stone. No steel or other corrosive metal will be used, as it is intended that the building shall endure for centuries. The roof will be surmounted by a stone balustrade, and will have a slight pitch toward a water "valley" in the center to relieve its practical features. There is to be no attempt at elaborate ornamentation, but whatever covering or other form of decoration shall be decided upon will be done in the most thorough manner. There will be an entire absence of the "gingerbread" work which prevails to such a great extent nowadays. The general tone of the building will be classic.

The interior will be conveniently and judiciously arranged with a view to economizing space. The basement will be occupied by mechanical appliances for providing heat and electric light. The first floor will be given up to the main delivery, cataloguing and stock rooms, and the offices of the librarian, secretary and superintendent of delivery. At the north end of this floor will be the memorial hall and assembly room of the G. A. R. The top floor is to be used for the reading and reference rooms, although a portion will be mezzanine and used as private studies and committee rooms. The building will be as nearly fireproof as human ingenuity can make it. It is to be divided by fireproof walls into separate sections, so that flames may be confined to the portion of the library in which they break out, thus making it impossible for any great comparative damage to be done.

This is not a private institution, but the regular public library of the city of Chicago. It will have two distinct departments—one for reference and the other for circulation. A feature which might be copied with advantage by all public libraries is the delivery system, by means of which patrons may leave their cards in the morning at any one of

the center rooms are to be built. The "roof" of the exterior of the library was suggested by the ruins of the old gate between the Greek and Roman cities of Athens, which dates back to the time of Emperor Hadrian.

The structure will be about 100 feet high. The base will be of granite, and the rest of the exterior of Indiana blue stone. No steel or other corrosive metal will be used, as it is intended that the building shall endure for centuries. The roof will be surmounted by a stone balustrade, and will have a slight pitch toward a water "valley" in the center to relieve its practical features. There is to be no attempt at elaborate ornamentation, but whatever covering or other form of decoration shall be decided upon will be done in the most thorough manner. There will be an entire absence of the "gingerbread" work which prevails to such a great extent nowadays. The general tone of the building will be classic.

The interior will be conveniently and judiciously arranged with a view to economizing space. The basement will be occupied by mechanical appliances for providing heat and electric light. The first floor will be given up to the main delivery, cataloguing and stock rooms, and the offices of the librarian, secretary and superintendent of delivery. At the north end of this floor will be the memorial hall and assembly room of the G. A. R. The top floor is to be used for the reading and reference rooms, although a portion will be mezzanine and used as private studies and committee rooms. The building will be as nearly fireproof as human ingenuity can make it. It is to be divided by fireproof walls into separate sections, so that flames may be confined to the portion of the library in which they break out, thus making it impossible for any great comparative damage to be done.

This is not a private institution, but the regular public library of the city of Chicago. It will have two distinct departments—one for reference and the other for circulation. A feature which might be copied with advantage by all public libraries is the delivery system, by means of which patrons may leave their cards in the morning at any one of

torium 70 by 30 feet, a bowling alley, and a gymnasium 36 by 50 feet. In the second story these will be the association rooms and a large hall with a seating capacity of 700, which will be used for exhibitions, lectures and religious services. The third and fourth floors will be cut up into offices, the income from which will be for a special assistant to the association. A dormitory will occupy all of the space on the fifth floor. The building will be located at the corner of Sixty-third street and Princeton avenue.

A recent census bulletin states that the number of homes in Philadelphia is in the proportion of one to every five inhabitants. Compare this with the condition of things in any one of England's great manufacturing cities, where there is scarcely one room for every five inhabitants, and you have an object lesson on the difference between protection and free trade.

Quite a Difference.

It does not take many words to summarize the difference between protection and free trade. Protection transplants European industries to the United States; free trade transplants American industries to Europe. Further comment on the reasons why the McKinley bill is looked upon with disfavor by European nations seems quite unnecessary.

Grand lunch at Anderson's tonight.

THE HONORABLE COURSE.

Mr. Spring Does Not Believe in Showing Partiality.

Spring & Co.'s latest announcement has kept the whole force busy answering questions and denying people the privilege of having certain goods advertised for today's sale, and so that they may not fail of securing them. This Mr. Spring refuses to do. "I have never shown favor to any one in this respect and it lies with themselves whether they get here in time to avail themselves of our offerings."

One of the principal causes for the excitement over today's sale is the fact that they have advertised a